

TRADE IS EXPANDING

Islands of the West Indies Being Brought Closer.

INTERESTING FIGURES GIVEN

A New Chain of Islands in the British West Indies Which Will Contribute to the Commercial Advancement of the United States—The Reciprocity Treaty Signed.

Washington, June 25 (Special).—The fact that a reciprocity treaty intended to bring a portion of the British West Indies into closer commercial relations with the United States, has just been signed, and that others of that group of islands are suggesting similar arrangements, lends interest to a series of tables which the Treasury Bureau of Statistics will present in the forthcoming number of the Summary of Commerce & Finance. These show that the great semi-circle of islands which stretch from the southern coast of Florida to the eastern coast of Venezuela, numbering hundreds, having an area of nearly 100,000 square miles, and a population of 5,000,000, have an annual commerce of \$150,000,000. While the events of the past year have brought the most important of these, Cuba and Porto Rico, into closer relations with the United States, these events were quickly followed by suggestions for a closer relation on the part of others of the group which naturally look to the United States as the nearest market to which to dispose of their products and from which to obtain their supplies.

In this great chain of islands connecting continents with continents, Great Britain controls by far the largest number. The Bahamas, which stretch southeasterly from Florida, almost to Porto Rico, with twenty inhabited, and scores of uninhabited islands, have been under British control since 1718, and at the close of the Revolutionary war became the home of many families of English capitalists from the south of the United States. The Virgin group, just east of Porto Rico, is partly under the control of Great Britain. The long line of islands stretching southwardly from Porto Rico to the northeast coast of South America, touching British Guiana, on the mainland, are mostly under the control of the United Kingdom, while Jamaica and the Cayman Islands, lying southwest of Cuba, and British Honduras, on the adjacent mainland of Central America, are likewise a part of "Great Britain." Thus the large proportion of the semi-circle of islands swinging from the coast of Central America past the southern point of Florida to the northeastern point of South America, including Cuba and Porto Rico, are under British control.

The British colonies thus lying commercially adjacent to the United States at the south, including those upon the mainland of Central and South America, have an area of over 125,000 square miles, a population of nearly 2,000,000, and their purchases from abroad amount annually to nearly \$40,000,000 in value, and their exports to about a like sum. Their productions are mostly sugar, tropical fruits, coffee, cacao, and fibers, of which the United States is a large importer, while their purchases are chiefly breadstuffs, clothing, manufactured goods, mineral oils, coal, lumber, and other articles of which we are large exporters. At present our sales to them amount to about \$12,000,000 per annum, or about 30 per cent. of their total purchases while our imports from them amount to about \$15,000,000, annually, or nearly 40 per cent. of their total exports.

While the abolition of slavery in the British West Indies in 1832, the French West Indies in 1848, Porto Rico in 1873 and Cuba in 1896, followed by the development in Europe of beet sugar production, and exportation, reduced the area devoted to sugar growing in the West Indies, it increased at the same time the variety of the tropical products which they had to offer in exchange for the food stuffs, clothing, and manufactures which they annually purchase from the temperate zone.

The chief purchases of the people of the British West Indies are cotton goods, dried fish, flour, meats, rice, lumber, hardware and furniture and other manufactures. In 1897, Jamaica imported cotton goods worth \$1,613,779; fish \$365,682; flour, \$790,512; and rice \$196,762. Trinidad imported flour \$619,960; textiles, \$1,599,721; rice \$724,023; Bahamas, cottons, \$191,915; flour, \$123,694; Barbadoes, cottons, \$640,246; flour, \$281,492; rice \$246,566; fish \$491,277; St. Lucia, cottons \$113,428; flour, \$86,400; St. Vincent, flour, \$41,991. Leeward Islands, cottons, \$208,422; flour, \$228,725; Grenada, flour, \$112,638. The British West Indies as a whole, imported from Great Britain in 1897, merchandise valued at \$8,682,736, of

which \$2,153,577 consisted of cottons, \$958,890, of apparel \$450,088, of leather and saddlery, \$644,831 of iron, \$273,775 of manure, and \$237,412 of machinery.

The exports from the British West Indies consist of sugar, molasses, coffee, cocoa, spices, pitch and other bituminous products, Trinidad exported in 1897 sugar valued at \$2,613,831; cocoa, \$2,947,590; molasses, \$82,687; Jamaica exported sugar, \$588,947; rum \$417,976; Barbadoes, sugar, \$2,177,418; molasses \$418,976. St. Vincent, sugar \$124,543; arrow root, \$106,376. Grenada, cocoa, \$645,502; spice \$65,712. St. Lucia, sugar, \$289,000; cocoa, \$83,499. Leeward Islands, sugar, \$1,149,511. The total exports from the British West Indies to Great Britain in 1897 were \$7,071,457, \$1,648,171 being sugar, \$774,527 rum, \$2,039,044 cocoa, and \$283,201 dye woods.

The total imports and exports of the British West Indies in 1897 were as follows:

	Imports	Exports
Pds. Strl.	Pds. Strl.	Pds. Strl.
Bahamas...	186,010	149,085
Barbados...	1,008,699	736,163
Jamaica...	1,600,607	1,448,443
Turks Isl...	33,239	43,303
St. Lucia...	245,253	154,267
St. Vincent...	70,824	68,935
Grenada...	164,356	154,439
Trinidad...	2,161,231	1,994,926
St. Christopher and Nevis...	135,921	149,294
Anguilla...	110,188	117,202
Montserrat...	22,269	22,063
Dominica...	54,074	47,416
Tobago...	11,655	4,631
Vir. Isl's...	3,201	4,033
Total...	5,867,687	5,094,160

A STEAMER ROBBED

Pursuit of the Thief Who Robbed the Alameda.

How the Gold Was Taken From the Steamer is a Puzzle Which the Police Cannot Solve—The Thief Evades the Authorities.

Honolulu, June 18. (via steamer Rio de Janeiro, to San Francisco.) June 25.—It is almost certain that the chest of \$25,000 in gold lost from the steamship Alameda, left the ship at this port. In fact, Marshal Brown has in his possession today almost conclusive evidence that such was the case. The man who it is believed robbed the ship, is also known, but he has skipped beyond the pale of the Hawaiian law. He is now in Japan and may eventually be caught by the Oceanic Steamship company, which has a powerful detective agency on his tracks.

The man's name is supposed to be Wilson, an Australian. He has been suspected in other robberies between Sydney and Auckland. When the Alameda sailed from Australia this man was a passenger for San Francisco. He left the boat here on the 25th. On June first he sailed by the Gaelic for the Orient. Marshal Brown does not know just how the thief brought the treasure ashore, but the transfer is admittedly not a hard matter. It is presumed that the thief had accomplices and they brought it off in a number of visits aboard the ship at the dock. The coin weighed about one hundred pounds.

SMYRNA FIG INDUSTRY

Said to Have Proven a Success in California.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The Agricultural Department has issued a bulletin treating of the success of the efforts of the department to establish the Smyrna fig industry in California. It appears that the fruiting of the Smyrna fig is dependent upon the introduction from southern Europe and the establishment in California of a little insect which fertilizes the fig. The experimental introductions of the insect were thereupon begun and some of them brought over in 1898 succeeded in penetrating the closed flowers of the Capri figs growing at Fresno, making the first step of the experimental work a success.

PATRIOTISM IN HAWAII.

Natives Will Celebrate the Fourth of July.

Honolulu, June 18, via San Francisco. June 25.—The first celebration of the Fourth of July in Hawaii under the American sovereignty is to be made a memorable one. The general plan of the celebration includes salutes in the morning, at noon, and at night a grand parade, with field sports, addresses and a ball will be held in the evening.

STEAMER IN QUARANTINE.

San Francisco, June 25.—Advice from Honolulu state the steamer Nippon Maru, due here last Friday morning, the non-arrival of which had many speculations, is in quarantine, at Honolulu, detained on account of the death of two Chinese passengers from Boule plague. The first death from the plague occurred a short distance out near Honolulu. There are no other cases aboard.

THE NEW MINISTRY

Changes Announced by the President of France.

Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau Will Read a Draft of His Speech in the Session of Parliament Today Which Will Be Brief.

Paris, June 25.—At the cabinet council today M. Loubet, president, signed orders making the following changes: M. Bertrand, procurator general to the appeal court and M. Feuillebois, public prosecutor, both removed. M. Bolot, advocate general, is appointed public prosecutor. M. Loubet, whose dismissal on account of the Doreuille trial has been much criticised as unjust, is appointed advocate general. M. Hartschmidt, Gen. Roger, Col. Saxe and Col. Colbertin are transferred to other garrisons.

Premier M. Waldeck-Rousseau, will read a draft of his speech in parliament tomorrow, which will be very brief, merely announcing that the new ministry has no aim but to follow out the order of the day, voted on June 12. On motion of Joseph Ruau, the democratic radical, representing the second district of St. Gaudens, was as follows: "Chamber is determined to support the government and its resolved to defend vigorously the republican institutions and to secure public order and passes to the order of the day."

CYCLONE IN NEBRASKA.

Struck a Village and Aroused the People From Their Sleep.

Omaha, Neb., June 25.—A special to the Bee from Bradley, Neb., says: "Early this morning a twister struck this village and partially wrecked it. The storm came from the northwest with a tremendous roar and aroused everybody from bed. F. A. Watnort was the only person seriously injured. Much damage was done."

TO ABANDON CAMP MEADE.

Soldiers From the Tropics Going to Lake Champlain.

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The War Department is preparing to accommodate the troops, who are to be returned to the United States from Cuba and Porto Rico during the summer at the military posts of Fort Ethan Allen and Plattsburg, on the shores of Lake Champlain, an ideal place for the recuperation of the soldiers exhausted by tropical heats and fevers. At Plattsburg there are accommodations for twelve companies, and at Ethan Allen for eight, and it is not expected there will be a demand for more than that. Having thus insured the comfort and healthful placing of the soldiers, who must be detained for a time in camp or post, the War Department will abandon Camp Meade, Penn. There are now at this camp, the 2d Infantry, one full regiment, and the 19th Infantry, just returned from Porto Rico. The Infantry will start July 3 for San Francisco, where they are to take the steamer, City of Para, sailing on the 10th for Manila.

There being no further use for Camp Meade, it will be abandoned, and the necessary orders will issue as soon as Secretary Alger returns to Washington.

The officials of the War Department say that while they cannot but resent the persecution to which the soldiers at Meade have been subject at the hands of the saloon keepers and other elements, the actual reason for the abandonment of Meade is because there is no further use for the camp site.

WOOD'S TEMPTING OFFER

Financial Reasons Why He May Leave the Army.

Washington, June 25.—Some surprise is expressed that Major General Leonard Wood, military governor of Santiago province, should listen to the proposition of the street railway syndicate, to leave the army and enter its service. The fact that an army officer is assured a good position until his old age and that he can retire on a liberal pay is recorded by many persons not well posted as to tempting a prospect to be easily given up.

As Major-General, General Wood draws pay at the rate of \$7,500 a year, but he holds that rank only in the volunteer service. He will, in the natural course of events, soon be retired from that service and go back to his position in the regular service as surgeon, with the rank of captain.

General Wood appreciates more than any one else, the fact that he has been able to gain in the army, as he cannot hope to become a general of regulars. If Congress makes any increase in the general officers the number would be

limited to five or six at the outside. Colonels of the line would be entitled to most if not all of these, and if any of them went to staff officers Lawton of the inspector general's department, MacArthur of the adjutant general's department and Ludlow of the engineers, all superior to Wood in volunteer rank, would have preference.

Of the regular colonels of the line, S. M. B. Young and Chaffee are directly in line for the earlier promotion, while Hull and Wheaton, both colonels, who are doing such great work in the Philippines, would have precedence over the Governor of Santiago.

Friends of General Wood intimate that he was offered a number of high salaried positions before he left Santiago. It is said he received an invitation from Boston to manage a New England concern at a salary of \$25,000. This makes his pay as captain look insignificant. Other offers are said to have been made by New York capitalists with whom he is believed to be holding conferences.

General Wood has shown such great executive ability, at Santiago, that many men are willing to take him on trust. It is thought in Washington, however, that the general will make no decision until after consulting President McKinley. The general was the family physician of the President before the outbreak of the war, and the two men are warm friends. The officer might delay his departure from the army at the request of the President in order to complete his work at Santiago.

HELD AT MARICOPA

Excursionists From Phoenix Delayed by Washout.

The Heavy Rain of Yesterday Swept Away a Portion of the Track North of Maricopa and the Train Was Held There.

Maricopa, June 25. (Special).—The excursion train from Tucson arrived here at 9:30 tonight but was held here on account of a washout on the Maricopa & Phoenix road north of this place.

Particulars of the washout cannot be learned here, and it may be necessary to hold the train until tomorrow. At midnight the train is still in the yards here with no indication of leaving before morning. It is thought that the washout is at the point where the Gila river crosses the track, and as the rainfall was very heavy it may be that the bridge was washed away. There are numerous rumors as to the severity of the washout, but the railroad officials will not confirm or deny any of them.

The excursion train arrived in Phoenix at 2:30 this morning. The washout was five miles north of Maricopa.

"DUTCH" NEAL DEAD

The Pugilist Never Regained Consciousness.

Chicago, June 25.—"Dutch" Neal, the St. Louis pugilist who fell unconscious in the ring last Wednesday night in the glove contest with Harry Peppers, the California middleweight, died today without having regained consciousness. Neal's death is attributed to a blood clot on the brain, resulting from over-exertion while in an unfit physical condition. Peppers was arrested and is still in jail.

JAMES BLANKENSHIP DEAD

He Was Well Known in Globe and Other Places in Arizona.

The Silver Bell records the death in Globe, of James Blankenship who is well known in all portions of the territory. He passed away last Saturday evening from Bright's disease, after a protracted illness. Although the hope of recovery had been abandoned for some time, yet his demise was felt to be none the less deplorable by his numerous friends who, during his three years' residence in Globe, had learned to value his many good qualities. Both as a citizen and as an officer the deceased conducted himself in an exemplary manner, which won the esteem of all with whom he came in contact. In the election of last November, Mr. Blankenship was elected a constable of Globe district on the democratic ticket, and he discharged the duties of the office with credit until incapacitated by sickness two months ago.

James Blankenship was a native of Sutter county, California, and thirty-six years of age. He leaves a wife and a mother, three sisters and two brothers residing in Contra Costa county, Cal., and a brother in Jerome Arizona. The funeral took place on Sunday afternoon from the M. B. church, under the auspices of the Globe Lodge, No. 13, A. O. U. W., of which organization deceased was a valued member. There was a large attendance at the church service, conducted by Rev. E. O. Matthews, assisted by the choir. A feature of the service was the rendering of the song, "Farewell Brother," the words and music composed by Prof. T. H. Nance.

MISS BELL'S DEATH

Theory That She Was Murdered Gains Ground.

Body Found in the Bank and the Room Strewed With Papers Indicating That Murder Had Been Committed.

Wichita, Kas., June 25.—When the body of Miss Bell Slavin was found at two o'clock last Thursday morning in the office of the National Bank of Commerce, death having resulted from a bullet wound in the head, it was supposed she committed suicide. Later developments seem to indicate that the young woman was murdered. Coroner McLaughlin now says death was not suicidal, and the police are now working on the theory that murder has been done.

Miss Slavin, who was the bank stenographer, was permitted to take in outside work and was frequently employed by commercial travelers and strangers, work of this kind often keeping her in the office of the bank until ten o'clock at night. Mr. Jones, the president of the bank, now states that on Wednesday afternoon a stranger came to the bank and asked to have some work done. Miss Slavin told him to bring it around after six o'clock. Mr. Jones says that he observed the stranger surveying the interior of the bank very critically.

A barber passed the bank at eight o'clock and saw Miss Slavin standing before the window, apparently waiting for someone. Another citizen heard a pistol shot just after eight o'clock. When Miss Slavin's father and the president of the bank and another citizen went to the bank in search of her at two o'clock in the morning, they found the bank door unlocked, papers scattered around the floor, the contents of several drawers disarranged, and Miss Slavin's keys missing. The revolver found by the young woman's side was not her own. Her own weapon was found in a drawer.

The theory of the police is that the murderer expected to secure valuables or money from the bank.

APPROVED BY THE SECRETARY.

Paymaster General Kenna's Efforts to Obtain Greater Efficiency.

Washington, June 25.—Secretary Long made the following statement today in regard to the rules just issued by Paymaster General Kenna for the government of the clerical force of the bureau of supplies and accounts of the Navy Department, a copy of which was published in yesterday's Star. "The Secretary of the Navy has expressed his hearty approval of the paymaster general's efficiency order, requiring close and undisturbed attention to duty on the part of his clerical force during the very brief and easy hours of the clerical day. In all forces there is a tendency on the part of a very few with the very great majority of the clerks, who do their duty thoroughly. They are not to be judged by the one or two inefficient who sometimes damage the reputation of a whole bureau. All such should be weeded out."

CECIL RHODES GIVEN A DEGREE

Oxford University Makes General Kitchener an LL. D.

Oxford, Eng., June 25.—The honorary degree of doctor of civil law was conferred on General Lord Kitchener of Khartum, Cecil Rhodes, the Earl of Elgin and others. The greatest interest was taken in the event, owing to the opposition of a number of the dons to conferring a degree upon Mr. Rhodes, on account of his connection with the Jameson raid into the Transvaal. The opposition was generally regarded as partisan, and as a political movement.

THE TAGE PUT TO SEA

Significance of This Action Is Speculated Upon.

Brest, June 25.—The French first class cruiser Tage put to sea this evening, the official explanation being that she has gone to experiment with carrier pigeons.

She is, however, a much larger cruiser than the Sfax, which is bringing Capt. Dreyfus and the dispatch of the big vessel with carrier pigeons is quite unprecedented. Usually a torpedo boat is sent and the opinion therefore gains ground the Tage has gone to meet the Sfax and take Captain Dreyfus on board. Pigeons can be used to announce the transfer and the Tage might proceed to another port to land the prisoner.

UPHOLDING MARRIAGE LAW

Congregational Minister. Decide Not to Wed Divorced Persons.

Greenwich, Conn., June 25.—The general association of Congregational ministers of Connecticut today forbade any ministers of the associa-

tion to marry any divorced person who had been shown guilty of infidelity. The association also severely censured Rev. W. M. Barrows for having married Perry Belmont and Mrs. Henry D. Sloan.

Dr. Barrows was present and personally apologized, saying that he had been imposed upon by Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloan, but in spite of this, the resolutions of censure were passed. Through the action taken today the clergyman present bind themselves to take a firm stand on the divorce question, and to use all their power to bring about uniform divorce laws. The resolution also makes it impossible for them to re-marry guilty parties who were forbidden by the laws of any state and the rules of other Christian churches.

SAILS FOR ALASKA.

San Francisco, June 25.—The transport St. Paul sailed for St. Michael today, with three hundred soldiers under Colonel Ray, who are going north to relieve the troops now on the Yukon. They will be stationed at various points, Colonel Ray making St. Michael his headquarters.

THE COLUMBIA LEADS.

Newport, R. I., June 25.—The Columbia on her first trip today met the Defender in a short mile brush with an eight-knot breeze and easily passed her to the westward. The Columbia went back to Bristol this afternoon for slight repairs.

TO LOWER THE DUTY

The Brazil Tariff Schedule Must Come Down.

A Reply From Brazil Is Awaited Before Any Specific Action Will Be Taken by the United States. State Officials are Silent.

Washington, June 25.—The proposed retaliatory duty upon the coffee of Brazil will not be levied until a reply has been received to the last representations of the Department of State to the Brazilian government or until reasonable time for making such reply has passed. The negotiations for obtaining better terms for American products in Brazil have been conducted through the United States Minister at the Brazilian capital and communications have gone directly from the State Department to him for presentation to the Brazilian foreign office.

Information is scanty at the State Department on the subject of the date of the latest communication and the time which will be allowed the Brazilian government for making a reply. There is a disinclination to disclose any of the details of the correspondence, for fear that the interested parties might avail themselves of the information to defeat the propositions of the two governments.

The State Department has asked that Brazil make some important reductions on her present high schedule of duties on American goods. The schedule of the reciprocity treaty of 1891 admitted free of duty wheat, wheat flour, rye, rye flour, potatoes, beans, peas, hay, oats, salted pork, salted, dried or pickled fish, emulsified, and bituminous coal, rosin, tar, pitch, turpentine, agricultural tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes, except sewing machines, instruments and books for the arts and sciences and railway construction material and equipment. Wheat is still free of duty to all nations but Brazil pays a duty of 30 cents per kilogramme, or about 10 per cent. barley pays 25 per cent., hay pays 20 per cent. and cotton seed oil, pays 50 per cent. Manufactures of cotton, upon which a concession of 25 per cent. was allowed under the reciprocity treaty of 1891, are charged duties of from 50 to 60 per cent., the duties on ribbons ranging as high as 10,000 cents per kilogramme. Tools and machinery are free for the most part heavily taxed, although agricultural implements are free of duty and locomotives are charged only 15 per cent.

It is believed at the State Department that reductions upon some of these duties would not only benefit the United States, but would do much to stimulate Brazilian industry by affording it the proper machinery and equipment. Our minister in Brazil has been directed to bring these facts to the attention of the Brazilian government, and to insist that in view of the liberal terms offered by the United States upon the great Brazilian product, coffee, some concessions were in equity due to this country.

The statistics show that the imports of coffee from Brazil for the ten months ending with April 1898, were 551,272,624 pounds, representing a value of \$35,244,158, while the imports for the ten months ending with April last were 524,864,001 pounds, valued

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

SACRED MEMORIES

Impressive Services Held at Los Vegas Yesterday.

PARADE OF ROUGH RIDERS

Tribute Paid to Those Who Fell in the Battles Before Santiago by the Surviving Rough Riders Assembled at Los Vegas—A Demonstration Which is Marked by Presentation of a Medal.

Las Vegas, N. M., June 25.—The memorial service was the first thing on the Rough Riders' reunion programme today. They were held at eleven o'clock this morning at the Duncan opera house and Rev. Thomas A. Auzel, pastor of the Peoples tabernacle of Denver, Colo., preached the memorial sermon. He said the soldier who is forced to remain behind is worthy of praise and recognition as well as the man who is at the front. The Rough Riders, he declared, have by their acts at San Juan and in fighting around Santiago, succeeded in writing one of the brightest pages in American history. Their deeds would be read by coming generations and enkindle a new view of the country and an admiration for true heroism.

Mr. Lefe Young, editor of the Iowa State Capital, delivered an address. Mr. Young served with the Rough Riders and his recital of the regiment's experience at Tampa and San Antonio found responsive echo in the hearts of the assembled Rough Riders.

The regimental parade took place at four o'clock. The regiment formed at the camp and marched to the tournament grounds, six blocks away. Col. Roosevelt rode as commandant, accompanied by his staff of officers. At the tournament grounds Col. Roosevelt occupied a box reserved for him and the guests of the regiment.

As the Rough Riders passed and re-passed the grand stand in performing evolutions, Col. Roosevelt stood with bare head. Each troop was preceded by its respective captain as far as they were present on the occasion. The scene was witnessed by fully one thousand people. When the review was going on the rain clouds were banking heavily in the north and Chairman Whitmore of the local committee on arrangements, requested the colonel to hurry the movements of the Rough Riders, ostensibly on account of the approaching showers. Col. Roosevelt complied with the request and in another instant the troopers were standing at attention in front of the grand stand. This was a neat bit of strategy and before Col. Roosevelt could realize why he was being spoken to, Hon. Frank Springer, acting on behalf of the people of New Mexico, began his speech, presenting Roosevelt with a medal.

This attention was a genuine surprise to Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Springer handed the medal to his daughter, Miss Eva, who placed it on the lapel of Col. Roosevelt's Rough Rider blouse. The recipient was visibly affected and responded as follows:

"Justice Springer, and to you, Miss Springer, and to you, my fellow Americans of New Mexico, I want to say I cannot express in words how deeply I am touched by what you have done. I prize this gift more than anything else that you could have given me, coming as it does, and in the way it does, and from those from whom it comes. For it comes on the anniversary of a day fateful in the annals of the west. Twenty-three years ago Custer rode to his death with his gallant men at Rosebud, adding his share in the winning of the west—in the upbuilding of the west, which you have all of you upbuilt—bringing your section to a level in patriotism, a level in highness of purpose with all that there is in this nation.

"I cannot say how glad I have been to come here. I was never in New Mexico before, but I never felt like a stranger for one moment among you."

The rain cut the address short. Col. Roosevelt and party left at one o'clock tonight on his return to New York. One of the features of the reunion today was the presentation to Lieutenant Broderick, president of the Rough Riders' association, with a handsome saber. No business session was held today.

YESTERDAY'S GAMES.

Louisville, Ky., June 25.—First game: Louisville, 8; Washington, 1. Second game: Louisville, 7; Washington, 5.

St. Louis, Mo., June 25.—First game: St. Louis, 3; New York, 5. Second game: St. Louis, 1; Cleveland, 3.

Chicago, June 25.—Chicago, 3; Cincinnati, 7.

Cincinnati, O., June 25.—First game: Cincinnati, 6; Baltimore, 1. Second game: Cincinnati, 4; Baltimore, 8.